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Uwe Skultety-Betz

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EXAMINER

IGYARTO, CAROLYN

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/587,384	Applicant(s) SKULTETY-BETZ ET AL.	
	Examiner CAROLYN IGYARTO	Art Unit 2884	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 July 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-33 and 35-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 26-33 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-25, 35 and 36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 July 2006 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 23 July 2010 was accepted and entered. Accordingly, claims 17, 36, and 37 have been amended. Claims 1-16 and 34 previously have been cancelled. No claims have been newly added. Thus, claims 17-33 and 35-37 are currently pending in this application. Claims 26-33 and 37 have been withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 23 July 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

3. In response to Applicant's arguments that all the claim features do not have to be included in the drawings. 37 CFR 1.83 states "The drawing in a nonprovisional application **must** show every feature of the invention specified in the claims" (emphasis added).

4. Applicant argues that the Examiner has not satisfied her initial burden to establish a reasonable basis to question the enablement provided for the claimed invention. According to *In Re Bowen*, 492 F.2d 859, 862-63, 181 USPQ 48, 51 (CCPA 1974), the minimal requirement is for the examiner to give reasons for the uncertainty of the enablement. While the analysis and conclusion of a lack of enablement are based on the factors discussed in MPEP § 2164.01(a) and the evidence as a whole, it is not

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necessary to discuss each factor in the written enablement rejection. (See MPEP 2164.04 [R-1]). In this present application, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been enabled to make and/or use the invention because it has not been adequately disclosed how one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors nor has determining the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing been adequately disclosed.

5. Applicant argues that the prior art of record discloses sensor signals being modified, but does not disclose or suggest a “sensor itself being optimized” (pgs 10-15 of Applicant’s remarks received 23 July 2010). Applicant points to pages 6, 8-9, 13, and 22-23 of Applicant’s specification for enablement of one sensor being optimized on the basis of information obtained from other sensors and the measurement device being adapted to determine the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing. Applicant’s specification discusses that the optimization of sensors are performed by adapting the signals output from the sensors not adapting the sensors themselves. Arguing that the prior art signal adaptations do not qualify as sensor optimization while disclosing in Applicant specification that optimization of a sensor is done through adaptation of the sensor’s signal is contradictory and leads to further uncertainty of enablement, since it appears that applicant's disclosure would not have enabled one of ordinary skill in the art to optimize the sensor itself, wherein the optimization is not signal adaptation.

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6. Applicant points to page 8, lines 1-21 and page 13, lines 22-28 for original support of the measuring device being adapted to determine the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing. While it is originally disclosed in an exemplarity method to use only those signals having an unequivocal signal exclusively for subsequent data processing (page 13, lines 22-28 of the specification) and ignoring the other sensors (page 8, lines 1-21 of the specification); desirability determination does not appear to be disclosed.

7. Applicant points to pages 8 and 13 for enablement for determining the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing. While page 8 indicates that some signals may be blanked out or not displayed and page 13 discloses using only signals having an unequivocal signal exclusively for subsequent data processing this does not provide enablement for determining desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing.

8. In regards to the language of “the at least one further sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors” (page 10 of Applicant's remarks received 23 July 2010), two sensors have been recited in claim 17: 1) “at least one photometric sensor” and 2) “at least one further sensor.” Issues of clarity and indefiniteness arise with the at least one further sensor being optimized based on information from the **other sensors** (emphasis added). Only a single other sensor besides the at least one further sensor has been recited. If Applicant is intending to limit

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the at least one further sensor is optimized based on information obtained from the at least one photometric sensor, then the Examiner suggests amending the claims accordingly.

Applicant argues that the prior art of record does not disclose or suggest that at least one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Szu teaches the infrared sensor to be optimized based on the radar signal; the IR pixels are optimized through extrapolation based on radar information from another sensor (col. 2, lines 43-50). Campana teaches at least one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors; pixel information used to create a filter that reduces noise which is used to form a more accurate map ([0042]; [0043]). Steinthal teaches at least one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors (col. 9, lines 50-55; col. 10, lines 19-24 and 40-45). Additionally, Steinthal has been applied in a 102/103 rejection where official notice was taken. This official notice has not been traversed. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

Drawings

9. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, a circuit that activates a predefined search routine must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

10. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

11. Claims 17-25 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would not have been enabled to make and/or use the invention because it has not been adequately disclosed how one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors.

12. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The measuring device being adapted to determine the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing does not appear to be originally disclosed.

13. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not

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described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would not have been enabled to make and/or the claimed invention because determining the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing has not been adequately disclosed.

14. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

15. Claims 17-25 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 17, lines 9-10 recite the at least one further sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other **sensors** (emphasis added). Previously at least one photometric sensor and at least one further sensor are recited. It is unclear what other “sensors” are referring to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

16. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

17. Claims 17-19 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Szu (US Patent 5,952,957).

18. With respect to **claim 17**, Szu discloses a handheld measuring device for localizing at least one object enclosed in a medium, comprising:

at least one photometric sensor that obtains a first measurement signal of the at least one object to be examined, wherein by evaluation of the measurement signal, information about the at least one object enclosed in the medium is obtained (claim 9, Column 10, lines 54-56); and
at least one further sensor for generating at least one further second measurement signal for obtaining information about the object enclosed in the medium (claim 9, column 10, lines 57-59), wherein the at least one further sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors (col. 2, lines 43-50).

19. Regarding **claim 18**, Szu discloses that the at least one photometric sensor includes an infrared sensor (See claim 9, column 10, lines 54-56).

20. Regarding **claim 19**, Szu discloses that the at least one further sensor includes a radar sensor (See claim 9, column 10, lines 57-59).

21. With respect to **claim 35**, Szu teaches a circuit (101) that activates a predefined search routine (col. 1, lines 65-67; col. 2, lines 47-50).

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22. Claims 17-19, 21, 24-25, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Campana (US Pre Grant Publication 2003/0193429).

23. Regarding **claim 17**, Campana discloses a handheld measuring device for localizing at least one object enclosed in a medium, comprising:

at least one photometric sensor that obtains a first measurement signal of an object to be examined, wherein by evaluation of the measurement signal, information about an object enclosed in the medium is obtained (see figure 7A, element 140 and see figure 5, discloses discovering an object element 40), ; and

at least one further sensor for generating at least one further second measurement signal for obtaining information about the object enclosed in the medium (See figure 7A, elements 70= Ground Penetrating Radar detector OR element 80= Electromagnetic Inductive detector, in addition to the IR detector, element 140), wherein the at least one further sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors ([0042]; [0043]).

24. Regarding **claim 18**, Campana discloses that the at least one photometric sensor includes an infrared sensor (see figure 7A, element 140 = IR sensor).

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25. Regarding **claim 19**, Campana discloses that the at least one further sensor includes a radar sensor (element 70= GPR sensor = radar sensor).

26. Regarding **claim 21**, Campana discloses that the at least one further sensor includes an inductive sensor (Figure 7a, element 80 = Electromagnetic Inductive detector).

27. Regarding **claim 24**, Campana discloses that the at least two of the sensors are integrated into a common housing of the measuring device (see figure 6, element 30 = housing for all detector elements).

28. Regarding **claim 25**, Campana discloses that at least two of the sensors are disposed on a common circuit board (see figure 7A, all detectors share the common substrate).

29. With respect to **claim 35**, Campana teaches a circuit that activates a predefined search routine ([0002]; [0013]).

30. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Campana (US Pre Grant Publication 2003/0193429), with illustration of inherency provided by Foessel et al. ("Radar Sensor for an Autonomous Antarctic Explorer").

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31. Regarding **claim 20**, Campana does not disclose the specifics of the GPR.

However, GPR detection systems inherently require a broadband sensor of a pulsed radar. (See Foessel et al, ("Radar Sensor for an Autonomous Antarctic Explorer"). This is merely cited to illustrate that this limitation is inherent to GPR).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

32. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

33. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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34. Claims 17-18, 21-25, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Steinthal (US Patent 7034677 B2).

35. Regarding **claim 17**, Steinthal discloses a handheld measuring device (see figure 3A, element 15 = plurality of sensors) for localizing at least one object enclosed in a medium, comprising:

at least one photometric sensor that obtains a first measurement signal of an object to be examined, wherein by evaluation of the measurement signal, information about an object enclosed in the medium is obtained (column 21, lines 41-52, discloses detection of IR radiation); and

at least one further sensor for generating at least one further second measurement signal for obtaining information about the object enclosed in the medium (Column 21, lines 58-61 discloses detection of capacitance, inductance), wherein the at least one further sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors (col. 9, lines 50-55; col. 10, lines 19-24 and 40-45).

36. In the alternative, if it is held that Steinthal does not explicitly teach one sensor being optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor; then, it is known in the art to optimize one sensor based on information from another sensor in order to increase accuracy. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to try having a sensor, as taught by

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Steinthal, be optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor, for the benefit of increasing accuracy and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his/her technical grasp. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

37. Regarding **claim 18**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one photometric sensor includes an infrared sensor (See column 21, lines 48-52).

38. Regarding **claim 21**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one further sensor includes an inductive sensor (column 21, lines 58-61).

39. Regarding **claim 22**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one further sensor includes a capacitive sensor (column 21, lines 58-61).

40. Regarding **claim 23**, Steinthal discloses that the at least one further capacitive sensor includes a high-frequency capacitive sensor that, by measuring an impedance of its electrodes, obtains information about objects enclosed in the medium (Column 21, lines 58-61).

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41. Regarding **claim 24**, Steinthal discloses that at least two of the sensors are integrated into a common housing of the measuring device (See figure 3a, sensors are placed in housing element 10).

42. Regarding **claim 25**, Steinthal discloses that the at least two of the sensors are disposed on a common circuit board (see figure 5, all sensors are placed on the same PCB).

43. With respect to **claim 35**, Steinthal teaches a circuit (20; 120) that activates a predefined search routine (Abstract; col. 2, lines 49-54; col. 9, lines 55-65; Figs. 1a-b).

44. With respect to **claim 36**, Steinthal teaches wherein the measuring device is adapted to:

generate a measurement signal by at least one photometric sensor (column 21, lines 41-52, discloses detection of IR radiation);

evaluate the measurement signal to obtain information about an object enclosed in the medium (20; Abstract);

evaluate at least one further measurement signal to obtain information about the object enclosed in the medium (20; Abstract), wherein the at least one further measurement signal is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other measurement signal (col. 9, lines 50-55; col. 10, lines 19-24 and 40-45);

determine the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing (20;
120); and
selectively display the desired information of at least one of the sensors (135;
125).

45. In the alternative, if it is held that the processor, as taught by Steinthal, is not capable of determining the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing; then, it is known in the art to adapt a processor or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the processor, as taught by Steinthal, or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, as known in the art, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

46. In the alternative, if it is held that Steinthal does not explicitly teach one sensor signal being optimized on the basis of information obtained from another sensor; then, it is known in the art to optimize one sensor signal based on information from another sensor in order to increase accuracy. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to try having the sensor signal, as taught by Steinthal, be optimized on the basis of information obtained from

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another sensor, for the benefit of increasing accuracy and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his/her technical grasp.

47. **Claim 36** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Szu (US Patent 5,952,957).

Szu teaches wherein the measuring device is adapted to:

generate a measurement signal by at least one photometric sensor (103);

evaluate the measurement signal to obtain information about an object enclosed in the medium (101; Abstract);

evaluate at least one further measurement signal to obtain information about the object enclosed in the medium (101; Abstract), wherein the at least one further measurement signal is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other measurement signal (col. 2, lines 43-50);

determine the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing (101); and

selectively display the desired information of at least one of the sensors (104).

48. In the alternative, if it is held that the processor, as taught by Szu, is not capable of determining the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing; then, it is known in the art to adapt a processor or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the processor, as taught by Szu, or include

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electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, as known in the art, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

49. **Claim 36** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Campana (US Pre Grant Publication 2003/0193429).

Campana teaches wherein the measuring device is adapted to:

generate a measurement signal by at least one photometric sensor (140);

evaluate the measurement signal to obtain information about an object enclosed in the medium (130; Abstract; [0045]);

evaluate at least one further measurement signal to obtain information about the object enclosed in the medium (130; Abstract; [0045]), wherein the at least one further measurement signal is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other measurement signal ([0042]; [0043]);

determine the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing ([0045]);
and

selectively display the desired information of at least one of the sensors ([0045]).

50. In the alternative, if it is held that the processor, as taught by Campana, is not capable of determining the desirability of the signals for subsequent data processing;

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then, it is known in the art to adapt a processor or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the processor, as taught by Campana, or include electronics to filter noise from a signal or only pass selected features, as known in the art, for the benefit of decreasing noise and unwanted parts of the signal. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate (See MPEP 2144.03(c)).

Double Patenting

51. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422

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F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

52. Claims 17-20 and 24-25 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 of copending Application No. 10/589401.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because while the copending application does not disclose wherein at least one sensor is optimized on the basis of information obtained from the other sensors, it is known in the art to optimize one sensor based on information from another sensor in order to increase accuracy.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CAROLYN IGYARTO whose telephone number is (571)270-1286. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 7:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. E.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dave Porta can be reached on (571) 272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David P. Porta/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2884

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